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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1183



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NATIONAL

AUTHORITIES ACT TO EXCLUDE SPECULATORS FROM KOLKHOZ MARKETS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by "Raider Brigade" members V. Obolenskiy, head of the Perm' Internal Affairs Administration's "Struggle Against Misappropriation of Socialist Property and Against Speculation," supernumerary section; N. Karnovich, P. Gus'kov and V. Ogurtsov, Perm', Stavropol' and Moscow: "But Now Who Is at the Market?" under the heading "A Follow-up Article"]

[Text] A year ago, in the pages of this newspaper, material was published on the operations of the kolkhoz markets: Who stands behind the counters, how the market prices are set and what employees of internal affairs agencies, of State trade and of the consumer cooperative must do to sanitize the market atmosphere. One year is not such a long time, but it is not such a short time either; in this length of time something can be done. Fortifying the struggle against speculators and second-hand dealers was planned, as was increasing the amount of goods offered at the market by the consumer cooperative and enhancing the activity of the "domestic services bureau." Our correspondents visited the markets that were reported on last year. What did they see?

First of all, our reporters did not see across the counter any "robust, tan young people," as it was put in last year's articles. Not that there were none at all, but by now they did not "set the tone" of the market.

"Since the newspaper series discussing the Cheremushkinskiy Market, many things have changed," says V. Pinkin, inspector with the Moscow Oktyabr'skiy Rayon Internal Affairs Administration's "Section for the Struggle Against Misappropriation of Socialist Property and Against Speculation" (SSMSS). "We are taking decisive measures to clear second-hand dealers out of the market."

Interesting changes have come about in Perm'. At the end of this past year, a group of Azerbaijani inspectors with the SSMSS service were working there. Many "salespeople" left for home immediately, having lost their desire to make a fast ruble at the market. And when the local auxiliary police saw A. Gadzhiev, a teacher (!) at the Konakhtentsk settlement school, they were quite surprised.

It seemed that he simply did not know about the events of the past year; if he had known, "he in no way would have come," as he said, "there are not many other places that are quieter."

Today, approximately two-thirds of the salespeople at the Perm' market are registered in cities and rayons in Uzbekistan. Since the time the republic's SSMSS service ordered its brigade there, three years have elapsed. It is clear that the lesson has been forgotten and the second-hand dealers are again plying their trade over a broad territory. Of these "expensive" guests of the Ural region residents, fifteen percent are from Checheno-Ingushetiya and Dagestan and the others from Moldavia, the Ukraine and the southern krais and oblasts of Russia.

In some republics, restrictions on the transport of agricultural products beyond their borders have been imposed. This facilitates the RSFSR's internal affairs organs' activity [directed at] suppressing speculation.

"I think administrative measures alone, including our efforts, are not sufficient to attain the primary goal," stated V. Pinkin. "Our task is not only to drive speculators from the markets but also to saturate them with inexpensive, good-quality agricultural produce. But this cannot be done, in my opinion, without a middleman: the consumer cooperative. But where is this middleman between the producer and the buyer?"

At the Cheremushkinskiy Market, a vegetable department is being operated by the city trade organization for commerce in foodstuffs of the Oktyabr'skiy Rayon. By the counter there was quite a long line. But what was on the counter? Tomatoes, fresh cucumbers and lightly salted pickles, cabbage, squash and potatoes--in a word, almost the entire selection of vegetables available at the market. Everything top quality.

Pointing at the line, N. Zhukova, the director of the vegetable department, says, "All these people have not come to us, but to the market and then have become our customers. It is hard for us to compete with market quality, naturally, but at times we can compete in selection and price..."

At times...But at the other markets in the capital? There too...at times. Melons from Astrakhan were brought in [to be sold at] the produce department of the Central Market. There the "private growers" were forced to lower the prices of their produce. And this is the job assigned to the consumer cooperative. That its scope is too narrow was clear a year ago. At that time the directors of the kolkhoz market administration did not express any particular desire to expand or to offer the consumer cooperatives more space. Nor did they show any such wish later on.

And at the Cherkesskiy Market it was also empty behind the "open door." Yu. A. Mambetov opened a stand at this spot. His trade was moving briskly. He did not ask an especially high price; after all he did not wish to lag behind in turnover. His melons were going for a suitable price--50 or 60 kopecks per kilogram.

The militiamen broke up trading. They asked the seller to present documents [with information] on his goods. It turned out that these goods were not his at all. Yu. A. Mambetov, a driver with the Elista motor transport enterprise, was not selling melons from his own melon field nor was he selling them for the profit of any kolkhoz or sovkhoz of his home, the Kalmyk ASSR. Having paid 20 kopecks per kilo for the melons in Elista, he had loaded them on a truck that was at his disposal without being subject to inspection and drove to the not-so-nearby Karachayevo-Cherkesiya. Yet this journey promised to bring in no less than 300 rubles in easy money.

"Now, cases of speculation with agricultural produce are no longer so common at the Stavropol' markets," we were told by V. M. Roshchin, chief of the Stavropol' krayispolkom Administration of Internal Affairs' SSMSS and a militia colonel.

Two days after the above-mentioned Yu. A. Mambetov from Elista appeared at the Cherkesskiy Market with his ton of melons, an "MA3-500" and "GA3-52" were detained, loaded to overflowing in Armavir, in Izobil'nenskiy Rayon. The drivers, Yu. I. Karabaktyan and M. Sh. Chumayev had been transporting illegally 14.5 tons of melons to Stavropol' for sale. On the same day, the overland trip of a "KamAZa-5320" with trailer was interrupted below Izobil'nyy. The driver at the steering wheel, A. A. Chernyshov, a chauffeur of the Leningrad Oblast section of "Sel'khoztekhnika," was transporting 12 tons of melons....

Most often it is "debutants" who now appear behind the market counters. An opportunity turns up; they take it--maybe they will be successful. But there is still one other variety of speculator. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Russia, aware of a shortage of workers, gladly take on anyone looking for easy money. Often these outsiders receive higher pay than the kolkhoz' own workers. But it is not this initial "gravy" that provides unexplained riches for the outsiders. In negotiating a contract with the farm, they make the natural reward for labor an indispensable condition. In other words, they acquire at the state's expense a large quantity of vegetables and fruits which they then offer to the consumer at one time. And they sell the produce at many times its price to this same consumer, for instance, in the Urals. Or it happens this way: a given kolkhoz can in no way wait until it gets a truck for transporting produce. And then a truck comes and is loaded, driven, unloaded and the consignment delivered to a store; a private person has found the necessary means of transport on his own by a well-known method.

A certain M. Khachaturov, let us say, lives in the Karel'skiy Rayon of Georgia. Through seasonal work last year at the produce sovkhoz "Rossoshanskiy" in Voronezhskaya Oblast, he earned 1250 kilos of apples, stored them carefully for the winter and then drove them to Perm'.

Let us draw our conclusions. The changes at the market are evident. But these changes have not yet had the effect of lowering market prices. In place of one group of speculators at the market, new ones have arrived. The "vacant" spots have been occupied by another sort of self-seekers and rip-off artists. The same spots that ought to be occupied by consumer cooperatives.

9582

CSO: 1800/712

NATIONAL

ENCOURAGEMENT OF PRIVATE PLOTS IN GDR DESCRIBED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 81 p 5

[Article by "Izvestiya" correspondent S. Tosumyan, Berlin, "A Pasttime that Brings Profit to All" under the heading "The GDR Experience"]

[Excerpt] On the street named Reinhartstrasse in Berlin, Number 14 is the location of the board of the GDR League of Amateur Gardeners and Animal-Breeders. I met with Lothar Fet, the secretary of the board and asked him to tell me about the League's activity.

"In all, there are about nine thousand gardening cooperatives in the republic," Comrade Fet said. "And our league has 1,125 thousand members. About two-thirds of them are workers at enterprises who occupy their time off from work with cultivating gardens and breeding small animals (for example, rabbits). Our league is a member of the National Front and an active participant in the social life of the republic."

Lothar Fet cited interesting data on the League members' contribution to the country's total produce supply. Thus, last year over half the fruit that reached the stores had been grown on small garden plots; 90 percent of the honey, 47 percent of the eggs and thousands of tons of rabbit meat had also been produced by amateur gardeners and animal-breeders. Besides this, they raise pedigreed animals and exotic birds and cultivate flowers and decorative plants.

Widespread support has been shown by members of the League to the initiative of the Karl-Marx-Stadt gardening cooperative imeni Seventh of October. Their aim was that each hundred square meters should yield an average harvest of one hundred kilos of fruit and vegetables.

Gardeners will sell 165 thousand tons of fruit and 115 thousand tons of vegetables in the current year throughout the republic. The market will offer 14 million standard-size jars (250 grams each) of their honey, 16 thousand tons of rabbit meat and 8 million rabbit skins. An extensive network of purchasing centers, over 15 thousand, has been formed. The gardeners can take their produce there themselves or call on the representative of the purchasing center to come to them.

If a plot is located near a city, the fruit and vegetables can be put on the market directly in a store. Effective 1 July of this year, purchase prices will be significantly raised. Thus, a kilo of honey now costs eight marks. If an amateur beekeeper puts up more than four kilos of honey from his swarm for sale, each extra kilo brings in an additional seven marks. There is a 50-mark premium for raising a new beeswarm.

The League of Amateur Gardeners and Animal-Breeders has its own charter. Particular mention is made in it of the fact that the League takes an active part in raising the cultural and material level of the population, assists in improving the food products supply to cities and settlements and makes possible the beneficial ordering of land and the conservation of the environment. The League publishes its own weekly, "Garden Cultivation and Small Animal Breeding" and two specialized newspapers. Its funds are received from members' contributions and revenues from small shops that manufacture garden tools and related articles.

In the 22 years of the League's existence, thousands of hectares of poor soil that was ill-suited for mechanized cultivation have been turned into blossoming gardens and hundreds of thousands of people have virtually found a new occupation and learned to spend their leisure time amidst nature with profit to themselves and society. Recently the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany noted the significance of their work.

9582

CSO: 1800/712

NATIONAL

BRIEFS

26th CPSU CONGRESS STENOGRAPHIC REPORT--Volume 3 of the stenographic report on the 26th CPSU Congress proceedings has been published. It contains texts of speeches by the delegates to the Party Congress, messages of greetings given by guests belonging to Party organizations abroad and greetings of Party veterans and parties and organizations abroad and a list of the delegates to the Congress. The volume was issued by the publishing house "Politizdat." [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 81 p 2] 9582

CSO: 1800/712

REGIONAL

KAZAKH VEGETABLE SUPPLIES SUBJECT OF CC EXHORTATION

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 81 p 3

[Article entitled: "To Harvest and Store All Potatoes, Vegetables and Fruit of the 1981 Harvest"]

[Text] In order to attract to the resources of the state the maximum quantity of potatoes, vegetables, melons and fruit of the 1981 harvest and to improve the supply of these products to the population of the republic, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan and the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR have obligated the Ministries of Agriculture, Fruit and Vegetable-Raising Industry, Procurement, and Trade of the Kazakh SSR, the Kaspotrebsoyuz (Kazakh Union of Consumers' Societies), the Eastern Branch of VASKHNIL (All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences im. V. I. Lenina), Glavrissovkhozstroy (Main Administration for the Construction of Rice Sovkhozses), ministries and departments having subsidiary agricultural enterprises, the obkoms and raykoms of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, as well as the oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms, to take the necessary measures guaranteeing the complete harvest and complete safety of the entire cultivated crop of potatoes, vegetables, melons and fruit, guaranteeing the fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations with regard to their procurement.

For this to be accomplished, it is necessary to plug all available harvest technology and means of transportation into the work, paying special attention to the well-timed and quality execution of work operations and the immediate taking out of the produce, not allowing losses during harvesting and transportation.

If necessary, additional means of transportation and the able-bodied population of the towns and the workers of the villages must be involved in helping to bring in the harvest; where expedient, the collectives of enterprises, organizations and institutions must be assigned to individual kolkhozses and sovkhoses to aid in the gathering and transporting of the harvest.

All storage facilities for potatoes and vegetables, fruit storage facilities, refrigerators, fermentation and salting places, and loading and unloading machinery must be in complete readiness.

In the localities where potatoes, vegetables, and fruit are produced, a network of delivery-receiving stations must be created, as well as the necessary quantity

of mobile stations for the procurement of potatoes, fruit, grapes and melons from the population.

The work of the receiving-procurement centers, the fruit and vegetable facilities and the processing enterprises must be organized in two shifts and, if necessary, around the clock.

The Gur'yevskiy, Dzhezkazganskiy, Mangyshlanskiy, Chimkentskiy oblispolkoms and the Alma-Atinskiy gorispolkom have been ordered to provide assistance to the farms of Kokchetavskaya, Kustanayskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya, and Tselinogradskaya oblasts in a well-timed potatoes.

The Kazakh Union of Consumers' Societies and the oblispolkoms must organize the purchase of potatoes from the population.

The Gosstab (State Committee for Material and Technical Supply) of the Kazakh SSR, the Ministries of Procurement, Internal Affairs, and Local Industry of the Kazakh SSR, the Goskomsel'khoztekhnika (State Committee for Agricultural Equipment), and the Goskomnefteprodukt (State Committee for Petroleum Products) of the Kazakh SSR have been ordered to take urgent measures to supply the appropriate packing and packing materials to the procurement and trade organizations of the republic.

The Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable-Raising Industry of the Kazakh SSR, Kazpotrebsoyuz, the ministries and departments carrying out the laying-in of potatoes and fruit and vegetable produce, the obkoms of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, the oblispolkoms and the Alma-Atinskiy gorispolkom must immediately take measures with regard to the additional laying-in of this produce for long-term storage, so as to improve the supply of the population with potatoes, fresh and processed vegetables in variety, to guarantee the uninterrupted trade in them during the winter and spring periods of 1981/1982. Strict control must be established over the complete safety, the rational and economical consumption of this produce.

The Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable-Raising Industry of the Kazakh SSR, the Kazpotrebsoyuz, the Alma-Atinskiy, Dzhezkazganskiy, Taldy-Kurganskiy and Chimkentskiy oblispolkoms must organize the uninterrupted work of fruit-canning enterprises, to guarantee the fulfillment of plans for the output of canned products in the established variety.

The railroad administrations, the Ministries of Motor Transport, Fruit and Vegetable-Raising Industry of the Kazakh SSR, Kazpotrebsoyuz, the oblispolkoms and the Alma-Atinskiy gorispolkom have been ordered to allot to the procurement and trade organizations in good time the necessary number of railroad cars and motor vehicles for the transportation of potatoes, vegetables and fruit. The following must also be done: improve the organization of trade in potatoes, vegetables and fruit, expand the network of stores and small retail enterprises, fully staff them with clerks and establish a work schedule that is most convenient for the population.

8970

GSO: 1800/866

REGIONAL

KAZAKHS PUBLISH NEW ANIMAL PROTECTION LAW

Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 17 Jun 81 p 3

[Law of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet on Protection and Exploitation of Animals; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] Animals are a basic component of the natural environment and an important part of natural riches. They serve as a source for material riches needed to meet the needs of industry, pharmaceutical production, the food industry, the people, the people's economy and for other purposes. Animals are used for scientific, educational and aesthetic purposes.

The USSR and KaSSR Constitutions foresee measures for the protection and proper exploitation, on a scientific basis, of animals in the USSR and KaSSR in accordance with the aspirations of present and future generations. These measures are carried out with the active participation of state and social organizations and also by citizens in accordance with state plans for the further development of the economy and culture of the USSR and KaSSR.

Soviet laws must assist in forceful protection and proper exploitation of animals and in the education of Soviet citizens in an economic and humanitarian spirit towards animals.

/Part One: General Articles, Section 1, General Regulations

Article One: The Purposes of the KaSSR Laws on Protection and Exploitation of Animals/

The purposes of the KaSSR laws on protection and exploitation of animals are to regulate social relationships in the area of protection and exploitation of animals and likewise to strengthen law in this area with the goal of guaranteeing free, natural living conditions for wild animals and preserving and properly exploiting the natural social communities of animals.

/Article Two: USSR and KaSSR Laws on Protection and Exploitation of Animals/

USSR and KaSSR laws on the protection and exploitation of animals will be comprised of the USSR Law "On Protection and Exploitation of Animals" and other USSR acts of

law issued in accordance with these laws, this law and other KaSSR legal acts on the protection and exploitation of animals.

Activities in the area of protection and exploitation of wild animals (mammals, birds, marsupials, amphibians, fish and also mollusks, insects, etc) inhabiting USSR territory on a regular or temporary basis or that are part of the fauna of the USSR continental shelf, living in natural conditions of freedom on the surface of the earth, in water, in the air or under the soil are to be regulated in accordance with laws on the protection and exploitation of animals.

Activities in the area of protection and exploitation of agricultural and other domestic animals and likewise of wild animals held involuntarily or semi-involuntarily for agricultural, cultural, scientific, aesthetic or other purposes are to be regulated in accordance with the appropriate USSR and KaSSR laws. Responsibility for violation of regulations in the area of protection, care and exploitation of the above mentioned animals will be fixed in accordance with USSR and KaSSR laws.

/Article Three: State (Collective) Ownership of USSR Animals/

Animals in the USSR are state property, the common wealth of all the Soviet people. Actions directly or indirectly violating the principle of state ownership of USSR animals are prohibited.

/Article Four: USSR Powers with Respect to the Regulation of Activities in the Area of Protection and Exploitation of Animals/

The USSR will have the following powers in the area of regulating activities concerned with protection and exploitation of animals in accordance with the USSR Law "On Protection and Exploitation of Animals":

1. Power to exercise control over animals to the extent necessary to achieve USSR representation in accordance with the USSR Constitution;
2. Power to specify general measures in the area of protection and exploitation of animals and to fix basic rules, regulations and norms;
3. Power to draw up and sanction general union plans in the area of protection and proper exploitation of animals;
4. Power to fix unified systems for the USSR for state records on animals and their exploitation and the carrying out of state animal censuses;
5. Power to fix a system of state control over the protection and exploitation of animals and bring it into being;
6. Power to resolve other important problems of an all-union significance in the area of protection and exploitation of animals in accordance with the USSR Constitution and the USSR Law "On Protection and Exploitation of Animals."

/Article Five: Powers of the KaSSR with Respect to the Regulation of Activities in the Area of Protection and Exploitation of Animals/

The powers of the KaSSR in the area of regulation of activities concerned with protection and exploitation of animals in areas outside the competence of the USSR are as follows: The power to control animals within the territories of the KaSSR and establish a system for their protection and exploitation; the power to exercise state control over the protection and exploitation of animals and likewise the power to resolve other problems in the area of protection and exploitation of animals in so far as powers to do so do not lay with the USSR.

/Section 2, State Control in the Area of Protection and Exploitation of Animals

Article Six: State Control over the Protection and Exploitation of Animals/

State control over the protection and exploitation of animals found in the territories of the KaSSR will, in accordance with the USSR Law "On Protection and Exploitation of Animals," be exercised by the USSR Council of Ministers, the KaSSR Council of Ministers, executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies and likewise state agencies specially empowered in the area of regulation of the protection and exploitation of animals and other state agencies in accordance with USSR and KaSSR laws.

/Article Seven: Powers of Local Soviets of People's Deputies Executive Committees in the Area of Protection and Exploitation of Animals/

Local soviets of people's deputies executive committees will exercise state control and state supervision over protection and exploitation of animals within the territories of oblasts and rayons, see to the drawing up and application of measures to protect animals, exploit them properly, preserve and restore them and resolve other problems in this area in accordance with their powers as set by USSR and KaSSR laws.

/Article Eight: State Agencies Specially Empowered in the Area of State Regulation of the Protection and Exploitation of Animals and other Agencies/

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, the KaSSR Ministry of the Fish Industry and the Main Administration for Hunting and Game Preserves KaSSR under the KaSSR Council of Ministers are, in accordance with USSR and KaSSR law, state agencies specially empowered, in accordance with their jurisdictions, in the area of protection and exploitation of animals in KaSSR territories.

Other agencies will carry out state supervision of the protection and exploitation of animals in accordance with USSR and KaSSR Law.

/Section 3, Planning of Measures for the Protection and Proper Exploitation of Animals. Basic Requirements for the Protection and Exploitation of Animals

Article Nine: Planning of Measures for the Protection and Proper Exploitation of Animals/

Instructions and measures for the protection and proper exploitation of animals will be found in state plans for the development of the people's economy and culture.

Drafts of plans drawn up by ministries, state committees and authorities, industries, agencies and organizations will, in accordance with the system set forth in USSR and KaSSR law, be acted upon with state agencies specially empowered in the area of protection and exploitation of the animals.

/Article Ten; Basic Requirements for the Protection and Exploitation of Animals/

When drawing up and executing measures which may influence the habitats and domains of animals the following requirements must be observed:

The natural habitats of the various kinds of animals must be preserved.

Habitat conditions, conditions for natural increase and routes of animal movement must be protected.

Animal social unit stability must be maintained.

Animals must be protected, exploited and continually increased on a scientific basis. Animal numbers must be regulated to preserve the health of the people and not harm the people's economy.

/Section 4, Participation of Social Organizations and Citizens in Carrying out Measures for the Protection and Exploitation of Animals

Article Eleven: Aid of Social Organizations and Citizens to State Organs in Carrying out Measures for the Protection and Proper Exploitation of Animals/

Labor unions, youth organizations, nature protection societies, scientific societies and other social organizations and likewise citizens will aid state organs in carrying out measures for the protection and proper exploitation of animals.

/Article Twelve: Participation of the Kazakh Society for the Protection of the Natural Environment in the Protection and Exploitation of Animals/

The Kazakh Society for the Protection of the Natural Environment will, in accordance with USSR and KaSSR laws and its own bylaws, aid in bringing about the participation of the people in social work in the area of protection, proper exploitation and continued increase of animals, carry out propagandization of nature lore and information on laws for the protection and exploitation of animals, assist state organs in work to protect and exploit animals and, likewise, exercise social control over fulfillment of laws to protect and exploit animals.

/Article Thirteen: Regulations for Participation by Social Organizations in Work to Guarantee Protection and Proper Exploitation of Animals/

Social organizations will participate in work to guarantee protection and proper exploitation of animals in accordance with their own bylaws (regulations) and USSR and KaSSR laws.

/Article Fourteen: Regulations for Participation by Citizens in Measures for the Protection and Proper Exploitation of Animals/

Citizens must protect animals. They will assist state organs in carrying out measures to exploit animals proper in the following ways:

They will directly participate in work to improve protection, continued increase and exploitation of animals.

They will offer suggestions to state organs on improvement of the protection and exploitation of animals.

They will report on any violations of laws to protect and exploit animals known to them.

/Article Fifteen: The Duties of State Organs in Noticing Suggestions of Social Organizations and Citizens in the Area of Protection and Proper Exploitation of Animals/

State organs must take into account suggestions of social organizations and of citizens in carrying out measures for the protection and proper exploitation of animals.

/Article Sixteen: Social Fisheries Protection/

Executive committees of soviets of people's deputies, kolkhozes, fishing industries, voluntary sports societies and likewise other state and social organizations and units will, in order to aid fisheries protection organizations, detach voluntary fisheries protection inspectorates made up of certain activists belonging to their organizations in accordance with agreements made by them.

/Article Seventeen: Social Hunting Inspectorates/

Social hunting inspectorates will be organized to aid state organs in administering hunting with regard to protection of animals and carrying out control over the observance of regulations and seasons set for hunting.

The KaSSR Council of Ministers will establish "Regulations for Social Hunting Inspectorates."

/Part Two: Exploitation of Animals, Section 5, Exploiters of the Animal World. Forms and Conditions for the Exploitation of Animals

Article Eighteen: Exploiters of Animals/

State, cooperative and other social and industrial organizations and agencies and likewise USSR citizens may be exploiters of animals.

Other organizations and persons may become exploiters of animals as foreseen by USSR and KaSSR laws.

/Article Nineteen: Forms of Exploitation of Animals/

The following forms of exploitation of animals are possible subject to needs foreseen in USSR and KaSSR laws:

1. Hunting;
2. Fishing, likewise fishing of marine invertebrates and ocean mammals;
3. Hunting and fishing of animals not usually hunted or fished;
4. Exploitation of animals for scientific, cultural, educational and aesthetical purposes;
5. Exploitation of the useful benefits of live animals as improvers of soil structures, cleaners of the natural environment, plant propagators and for other purposes;
6. Exploitation of animals to obtain products from the living animals.

Other forms of exploitation of animals may be foreseen by USSR and KaSSR laws.

/Article Twenty: Seasons for the Exploitation of Animals/

Seasons for various kinds of exploitation of animals will be set in accordance with the system set by USSR and KaSSR laws.

/Article Twenty-one: Exploitation of Animals Free/

Exploitation of animals is free. A system for exploitation of animals against payment of fees may be established in accordance with USSR and KaSSR laws.

/Section 6, Hunting

Article Twenty-two: Forms of Hunting/

Commercial hunting and likewise amateur and sports hunting of wild animals and birds will be carried out in accordance with the established system.

Use of weapons and methods of hunting generally endangering humans in hunting and use of aircraft, vehicles and likewise use of other means of large scale hunting for amateur or sports hunting is prohibited.

/Article Twenty-three: Hunting Enterprise/

Rights to put in motion a hunting enterprise in hunting areas may be granted to state, cooperative and other social and industrial agencies and units. The

mentioned industries, agencies and organizations must carry out measures to protect and continually increase wild animals.

/Article Twenty-four: System for Granting Rights to Put in Motion a Hunting Enterprise in Hunting Areas/

In order to set up hunting areas and subsequently organize hunting enterprises to grant rights to state, cooperative and other social and industrial agencies and organizations to put in motion hunting enterprises, measures will be carried out to protect and increase animals in a chosen region and regularize hunting there. Such areas will be created based upon economic research.

Oblast soviets of people's deputies executive committees will confer rights to set in motion hunting enterprise at the suggestion of state control organs for hunting.

Rights to set in motion hunting enterprise will be conferred for a minimum of 10 years.

/Article Twenty-five: Rights and Obligations of Industries, Agencies and Organizations Carrying out Hunting/

Industries, agencies and organizations given the right to set in motion hunting enterprises will construct necessary structures in hunting areas and take other necessary measures for planting feed and concealment plants and carrying out hunting enterprise in accordance with agreements with kolkhoz, sovkhos, forestry enterprises and other forestry organizations.

Industries, agencies and organizations carrying out hunting enterprise will carry out measures to increase numbers of animals yearly. Hunting and settlement of animals will be carried out in accordance with plans sanctioned by the Main Administration for Hunting and Game Preserves KaSSR under the KaSSR Council of Ministers.

Rayon soviets of people's deputies executive committees have the right, at the suggestion of state control organs for hunting enterprise, to stop hunting in an area until such a time as violations cease in cases where industries, agencies and organs have violated the hunting enterprise system in hunting areas.

/Article Twenty-six: The Setting of Regulations for Hunting and Carrying out Hunting Enterprise/

Regulations for hunting and carrying out hunting enterprise are set in accordance with the system set forth in USSR and KaSSR laws.

/Section 7, Fishing

Article Twenty-seven: Forms of Fishing and Fishing of other Marine Animals/

Commercial fishing, fishing for marine invertebrates and ocean mammals and likewise sports and amateur fishing for fishing and marine invertebrates will be carried out in accordance with the established system.

/Article Twenty-eight: Industrial Units of Fishing Enterprise Water Reserves/

Rights may be granted state, cooperative and other social industries, agencies and organizations to fish on a commercial basis in industrial units of fishing enterprise water reserves and conduct marine invertebrate and ocean mammal industry. The above mentioned industries, agencies and organizations must carry out measures to protect and continually increase fish, marine invertebrates and ocean mammals in these industrial units of water reserves.

Fisheries protection organs will specify fishing industrial units for fishing fish and other marine organisms within fishing enterprise water reserves and in accordance with conditions set by the organs they will be turned over to, in the first place, state fisheries industry enterprises, fishing and state industries, other fishing kolkhoz and, in the second place, other fish procurement organizations, for free exploitation without seasons being set.

/Article Twenty-nine: Permission to Fish on a Commercial Basis for Fish and other Marine Organisms/

Fisheries protection organizations will confer permission to fish on a commercial basis for fish and other marine organisms in accordance with USSR law.

/Article Thirty: Sports and Amateur Fishing/

All citizens have permission to fish free, for their own needs, in a sports or amateur capacity, in all water reserves other than protected areas, hatcheries and in water reserves and water reserve units in which pond and other aquaculture enterprises are established provided that they observe regulations set for fishing and water use. The fisheries protection organs may designate water reserves or individual water reserve units for these purposes.

Citizens may, on a sports or amateur basis, fish in fish culture enterprises of hunters, fishermen and of other voluntary sports associations free or by payment of a fee if permission is given by the association.

In heavily populated rayons with limited water reserves and in regions where there are large cities or industrial localities fishery protection organs may specify, in accordance with the chain of authority set by the KaSSR Council of Ministers, water reserves and water reserve units to be organized by hunters and fishermen's associations, hunting sections and other voluntary sports associations for sports and amateur fishing. Members of these associations may fish free in the aforementioned water reserves or in water reserve units but other citizens may fish free or by payment of a fee when these organizations give permission.

Amounts of fees to be paid for sports and amateur fishing in aquaculture enterprises of hunters and fishermen and of other voluntary sports associations and in water reserves and water reserve units organized by these societies for sports and amateur fishing and likewise categories of persons not required to pay will be set in accordance with the system specified by the KaSSR Council of Ministers.

All proceeds will be used to carry out measures to protect and continually increase fishing reserves and organize and improve the fishing bases of the associations.

/Article Thirty-one: Regulations for Fishing of Fish, Marine Invertebrates and Ocean Mammals/

Rules for fishing of fish and marine invertebrates and ocean mammals will be set in accordance with the system established by USSR law in accordance with the USSR Law "On Protection and Exploitation of Animals."

/Section 8, Other Forms of Exploitation of Animals

Article Thirty-two: Hunting and Fishing of Animals Not Normally Hunted or Fished/

Permission will be given to industries, agencies, organizations and likewise to citizens to hunt and fish animals not normally hunted or fished.

Types of animals usually not hunted or fished and hunted or fished only in accordance with permission from organizations specially empowered to regulate protection and exploitation of animals and likewise types of animals for which hunting is prohibited will be set in accordance with the system specified in USSR and KaSSR laws.

/Article Thirty-three: Scientific, Cultural, Educational and Aesthetical Use of Animals in their Natural Environments/

Permission will be given for the use [various forms of observation, marking, photographing, etc) of animals in their natural environments for scientific, cultural, educational and aesthetical purposes provided that no harm is caused to the animals or their habitats, that the rights of other animal users are not violated and that no prohibitions exist for such use.

/Article Thirty-four: The System for the Use of Animals in their Natural Environments for Scientific, Cultural, Educational and Aesthetical Purposes/

Permission will be given for the use of animals in their natural environments for scientific, cultural, educational and aesthetical purposes in accordance with the system and circumstances foreseen in USSR and KaSSR laws.

/Article Thirty-five: Use of Animals for Scientific, Cultural, Educational and Aesthetic Purposes without Removing them from their Natural Environments/

Animals can be used for scientific, cultural, educational and aesthetic purposes without removing them from their natural environments in accordance with the system foreseen in the USSR Law "On Protection and Exploitation of Animals," the present law and other legal acts of the USSR and the KaSSR.

/Article Thirty-six: The System for Use of Animals for Scientific, Cultural, Educational and Aesthetic Purposes without Removing them from their Natural Environments/

Permission will be given for scientific, cultural, educational and aesthetic use of animals without removing them from their natural environments in accordance with the system and circumstances foreseen in USSR and KaSSR laws.

/Article Thirty-seven: Use of the Beneficial Qualities of Living Animals/

Permission is given for the use of the beneficial qualities of living animals for purposes such as adjustment of soil compositions, cleaning the natural environment, propagating plants and other purposes. The system specified in USSR and KaSSR laws does not apply.

/Article Thirty-eight: Use of Animals to Obtain Products from Live Animals/

Permission is given to use animals to obtain products from live animals (wild bee honey and wax on repeated occasions) provided that they are not removed from their natural environments or destroyed and provided that their habitats are not harmed.

Regulations for use of animals to obtain products from live animals will be set by organs specially empowered in the area of regulating protection and exploitation of animals.

/Section 9, Regulation of Animal Numbers

/Article Thirty-nine: Measures for the Regulation of Numbers of the Various Kinds of Wild Animals/

Measures will be carried out to regulate numbers of individual wild animals with the goal of protecting the health of the people, protecting agricultural and other domestic animals from disease and not causing harm to the people's economy.

Measures to regulate numbers of individual kinds of animals will be carried out in a humanitarian way so as to not cause harm to other forms of animals and guarantee the habitats of the animals.

/Article Forty: System for Specifying Kinds of Animals whose Numbers Need Regulation and Carrying out Measures to Regulate Numbers/

The system for carrying out measures in the area of designating animals whose numbers need to be regulated and carry out the actual regulation itself will be established by state organs specially empowered in the area of regulating the protection and exploitation of animals with heed paid to the findings of the appropriate scientific organizations and via agreement with interested state and social organizations in accordance with the USSR Law "On Protection and Exploitation of Animals."

/Section 10, Rights and Duties of Exploiters of Animals. Reasons for Revoking Rights to Exploit Animals

Article Forty-one; Rights of Exploiters of Animals/

Industries, agencies, organizations and citizens have the right to exploit animals only in ways permitted to them.

Rights to exploit animals may be limited to accord with state interests and the interests of other animal exploiters and in accord with circumstances and the system foreseen in USSR and KaSSR laws.

/Article Forty-two: Duties of Exploiters of Animals/

Exploiters of animals must do the following, depending upon the kind of exploitation that they are exercising:

Observe established rules, norms and seasons set for exploiting animals;

Exploit animals in such a way so as to not disturb the stability of natural animal social units and by means that guarantee protection of animals for which exploitation permission has not been given;

Not disturb animal habitats;

Take into consideration numbers and conditions and likewise habitat conditions of the animals that they are exploiting;

Carry out the necessary coordinated measures to continually increase animals;

Show the greatest possible aid to state and other organizations exercising control over the protection and exploitation of animals;

Fulfill other requirements of USSR and KaSSR laws on protection, continued increase and exploitation of animals by animal exploiters.

/Article Forty-three: Reasons for Revoking Rights to Exploit Animals/

Rights to exploit animals must be totally or individually revoked in the following cases:

1. When there is no longer the need to exploit or exploitation is no longer being carried out;
2. When seasons are violated;
3. When there is the need to remove an animal from among those being exploited to protect animals;
4. When industries, agencies or organizations that have been given permission to exploit animals are dissolved.

Rights to exploit animals may be revoked when exploiters have failed to observe rules, norms and other requirements set in the area of animal protection and exploitation.

Other reasons may be found for revoking rights to exploit animals in accordance with USSR and KaSSR laws.

/Article Forty-four: The System for Revoking Rights to Exploit Animals/

In cases foreseen under items 1, 3 and 4 of the first part of Article 43 and in the second part given above rights to exploit animals may be revoked by the appropriate organization withdrawing permission.

/Part Three: Protection of Animals, Section 11, Measures to Protect Animals

Article Forty-five: Guaranteeing Protection of the Animal/

Protection of animals will be guaranteed in the following manner:

1. By setting regulations and norms in the area of protection, proper exploitation and continued increase of animals;
2. By prohibiting and limiting exploitation of animals;
3. By preventing arbitrary exploitation of animals and other violations of the established system for exploitation;
4. By protecting habitats, conditions for increase and movement routes of animals;
5. By preventing destruction of animals when carrying out industrial processes;
6. By building reserves and protected areas and setting out other specially protected territories;
7. By increasing rare, declining and endangered species under natural conditions;
8. By limiting capture of animals for zoological collections;
9. By aiding animals being destroyed because of disease, natural calamities and other causes;
10. By organizing scientific investigations to find measures to protect animals;
11. By educating citizens in a humanitarian view towards animals;
12. By propagandizing protection of animals through the mass communications media;
13. By carrying out other measures to protect animals and setting other requirements.

/Article Forty-six: Measures to Encourage Material and Moral Inspiration in Carrying out Measures to Protect Animals/

Industries, agencies, organizations and likewise citizens may designate measures to encourage material and moral inspiration in carrying out measures to protect animals as set forth by USSR and KaSSR laws.

/Article Forty-seven: Limitation and Prohibition of Exploitation of Animals/

Carrying out exploitation of individual kinds of animals and exploitation of a given type of animal in a given territory or for a given period of time may be partially or totally prohibited to protect or continually increase animals in accordance with the system set by USSR and KaSSR laws.

/Section 12, Increase of Animal Habitats. Protection of Habitat Conditions and Routes of Animal Movement

Article Forty-eight: Meeting Requirements when Carrying out Work which may have Influence upon Animals/

Work which may have an influence upon animals through damaging their habitats, conditions for natural increase of routes of movement, in whatever way, must be carried out in accordance with requirements guaranteeing protection of animals.

/Article Forty-nine: Measures to Protect Animal Habitats and Conditions for Natural Increase when Settlements, Industries and other Projects are Laid down, Planned and Constructed/

Measures to protect habitats and to preserve breeding conditions must be sought for and carried out and likewise specially valuable portions of animal habitats must be totally protected when settlements, industries, construction projects and other projects are laid out, planned and built and modern technological processes refined and renovated, when virgin lands, marshy territories, coastal and bushy lands are converted into agricultural fields and when land is reclaimed, forests harvested, geological survey work carried out, useful minerals produced, exercise and range lands for animal husbandry set off, tourist routes created and people's rest camps organized.

/Article Fifty: Guaranteeing Protection of Animal Routes of Movement/

Measures must be planned and carried out to guarantee protection of animal routes of movement when railways, highways, tunnels and other transportation routes, electrical and communications lines and likewise canals, bridges and other hydro-technical projects are laid out, planned and constructed.

/Article Fifty-one: Agreement on Sites for Constructing Industries, Construction and other Projects having Influence upon Animals/

Sites for building industries, constructions and other projects effecting animals that are likely to damage habitats, breeding conditions or routes of animal movement must be agreed upon with state organs specially empowered to regulate protection and exploitation of animals and with other organs in accordance with USSR and KaSSR laws.

/Section 13, Prevention of Destruction of Animals when Industrial Processes are Carried out and Transport Equipment Used

Article Fifty-two: Prevention of Destruction of Animals when Industrial Processes are Carried out and Transportation Equipment Used/

Industries, agencies, organizations and citizens must take measures to prevent destruction of animals when carrying out agricultural, tree procurement and other work and utilizing transport equipment.

Burning dry vegetation and accumulation of materials, products and waste products is prohibited if measures to prevent destruction of animals are not carried out.

Other measures to prevent destruction of animals when production processes are carried out and transportation equipment used may be specified in accordance with USSR and KaSSR laws.

/Section 14, Protection of Animals in Reserves, Protected Areas and other Specially Protected Territories

Article Fifty-three: Protection of animals in Reserves, Protected Areas and other Specially Protected Territories/

Hunting, fishing, fishing for marine invertebrates and ocean mammals and likewise other methods of exploitation of animals are prohibited in the territories of reserves if they conflict with the purpose of the reserve.

Other individual forms of exploitation of animals and other methods conflicting with protection of animals may be totally prohibited or limited in protected areas and other specially protected territories.

The system for protection and exploitation of animals in reserves, protected areas and other specially protected areas will be specified in accordance with USSR and KaSSR laws.

/Section 15, Protection of Rare Species of Animals and Species in Danger of Extinction

Article Fifty-four: The USSR Red Book and KaSSR Red Book/

Rare animal species and animal species in danger of extinction and rare plant species and plant species in danger of extinction will, in accordance with the USSR Law "On Protection and Exploitation of Animals," be entered into books, the USSR Red Book and the KaSSR Red Book. Regulations for the USSR Red Book will be in accordance with the system set by the USSR Council of Ministers and regulations for the KaSSR Red Book will be in accordance with the system set by the KaSSR Council of Ministers.

/Article Fifty-five: Prohibition of Actions that may Result in the Destruction of Rare Species of Animals or Species in Danger of Extinction, their Decrease in numbers or Harm to their Habitats/

Actions which may result in the destruction of rare species of animals or species in danger of extinction, their decrease in numbers or harm to their habitats are not allowed.

/Article Fifty-six: Measures to Create the Necessary Conditions for the Increase of Rare Animal Species or Species of Animals in Danger of Extinction/

In order to protect rare animal species and animal species in danger of extinction and those unable to breed under natural conditions state organs specially empowered to regulate protection and exploitation of animals must apply measures capable of creating the required conditions for the breeding of these species.

/Article Fifty-seven: System for Capture of Animals for Breeding Rare Species of Animals and Species of Animals in Danger of Extinction and Later Release/

Capture of animals for breeding of rare species of animals and species of animals in danger of extinction and later release and likewise for scientific research and other purposes is allowed via the special permission of state organs specially empowered to regulate protection and exploitation of animals.

/Section 16, Zoological Collections

Article Fifty-eight: Creation and Supplementation of Zoological Collections/

Zoological collections of industries, agencies and organizations (in the form of zoos, zoological gardens, live collections of marine organisms and other animals and likewise stalls of animals, exhibits and animal houses) are permitted to form and supplement themselves by removal of animals from their natural environments for this specific purpose via permission given by state organs regulation protection and exploitation of animals.

Citizens are prohibited from adding to zoological collections in their personal possessions and from forming new collections. Collections of trophies of other forms made by hunting and fishing in accord with requirements for exploitation of animals are not included in this prohibition.

/Article Fifty-nine; State Registration of Zoological Collections/

Zoological collections of value scientifically, culturally, educationally and aesthetically must be registered by the state. Industries, agencies, organizations and citizens owning such collection must protect collections of animal exhibits and heed regulations on regulation and exploitation.

/Article Sixty: System for Sanctioning Regulations for Creation and Supplementation of Zoological Collections, their Preservation and Registration/

Regulations for the creation and supplementation of zoological collections, their preservation, use and registration, regulations for traffic in zoological collections and likewise regulations for export and import of zoological collection specimens and animal products to foreign countries will be set in accordance with the system established by the USSR Council of Ministers.

/Section 17, Protection of Animals when Plant Protection Devices, Substances Promoting Plant growth, Mineral Fertilizers and other Preparations are Used

Article Sixty-one: Requirements for the Protection of Animals and their Habitats when Plant Protection Devices, Substances Promoting Plant Growth, Mineral Fertilizers and other Preparations are Used and Transported/

Requirements for protection of animals and animal habitats must be kept in mind when plant protection devices, substances promoting plant growth, mineral fertilizers and other preparations used in the people's economy are employed. In order to reduce the harmful effect of chemical means of plant protection and other preparations on animals they must be combined with application of agro-technical, genetic/biological and other methods.

In order to prevent destruction of animals and deterioration of habitats, kolkhos, sovkhoz, forestry enterprises and other industries, agencies, organizations and citizens must adhere to regulations for the transport, storage and use of such preparations.

When new preparations are created norms must be specified capable to guaranteeing their limited accumulation in the natural environment and protection of animals and their habitats.

/Article Sixty-two: Agreement on Regulations for the Use of Plant Protection Devices, Substances Promoting Plant Growth, Mineral Fertilizers and other Preparations and on their Classification/

State organs specially empowered to regulate animal protection and exploitation must agree upon rules for the use of plant protection devices, substances promoting plant growth, mineral fertilizers and other preparation devices, substances promoting plant growth, mineral fertilizers and other preparations used in the people's economy and classifications of the mentioned preparations.

/Section 18, Transportation, Acclimatization and Interbreeding of Animals

Article Sixty-three: Transportation, Acclimatization and Interbreeding of Animals/

Permission will be given to transport animals to new habitats, for acclimatization of species new to the USSR fauna and interbreeding in accordance with decisions of state organs specially empowered to regulate animal protection and exploitation with heed paid to the conclusions in research and economic areas of the appropriate scientific research organizations.

Arbitrary transport, acclimatization and interbreeding of animals is prohibited.

/Section 19, Other Measures for Protection of Animals

Article Sixty-four: Limitation of Rights of Exploiters of Natural Species and Obligations to be Borne by them in the Interests of Animal Protection/

In order to protect the interests of animals the rights of users of the soil, of forests, of the waters and of the depths of the earth may be limited and they may be forced to bear the appropriate responsibilities in accordance with the system set in USSR and KaSSR laws.

/Part Four: State Registration of Animals and State Animal Censuses, Section 20, State Registration of Animals and State Animal Censuses

Article Sixty-five: State Registration of Animals and of their Exploitation and State Animal Censuses/

Animals and their use will be registered by the state to guarantee organization of protection and proper exploitation of animals, and state censuses of animals will be carried out. Information recorded will be species (groupings by species), geographical distribution, information on numbers, appropriate territories, how animals are presently used in the economy and other useful facts.

/Article Sixty-six: System for State Registration of Animals and Their Uses and of Carrying out State Animal Censuses/

State registration of animals and their uses and state censuses of animals will be carried out by the state in one system for the USSR.

Industries, agencies and organizations must turn over their information on wild animal distributions, numbers and uses to organs carrying out state animal censuses.

Regulations for state registration of animals and their use, carrying out of state animal censuses, specifying species (groupings) of animals subject to state censuses and registered by the state and likewise for requiring facts for registration and carrying out of censuses in accordance with the USSR Law "On Protection and Exploitation of Animals" will be set in accordance with the system established by the USSR Council of Ministers.

/Part Five: Control over the Protection and Exploitation of Animals, Section 21, Control over the Protection and Exploitation of Animals

Article Sixty-seven: State Control over the Protection and Exploitation of Animals/

The duty to exercise control over protection and exploitation of animals means guaranteeing the fulfillment of duties in the area of protecting animals by all ministries, state committees and authorities, state, cooperative and social industries, agencies, organizations and likewise citizens and observance of the system set for exploiting animals and legally set regulations on protection and exploitation of animals.

State control over the protection and exploitation of animals will, in accordance with the USSR Law "On Protection and Exploitation of Animals," be exercised by soviets of peoples deputies, their executive and control organs and likewise by

state organs specially empowered to regulate animal protection and exploitation in accordance with the system set by USSR law.

/Article Sixty-eight: Exercise of State Control over the Protection and Exploitation of Animals/

State organs specially empowered to regulate the protection and exploitation of animals will verify the following:

Observance of regulations, norms, seasons and other requirements in the area of animal protection and exploitation;

Observance of the system set for registration of animals and their uses and the carrying out of state animal censuses;

The correctness and timeliness of measures planned and carried out in the area of protection of animal habitats, breeding conditions and routes of travel.

/Article Sixty-nine: Rights of Government Organs Specially Empowered in the Area of Regulating Protection and Exploitation of Animals/

The right of government organs specially empowered in the area of regulating protection and exploitation of animals:

The right to halt exploitation of animals on account of arbitrary exploitation of animals and likewise on account of the violations of regulations, norms, seasons and other requirements set in the area of animal protection and exploitation;

The right to provide necessary directions of an obligatory nature to prevent violation of regulations, norms, seasons and other requirements in the area of protection and exploitation of animals;

The right to halt any effort that continues to violate regulations, norms and other requirements in the area of plant protection and exploitation until the problem can be eliminated;

The right to demand accountability or, in the case of legal violations, the right to dispatch the appropriate materials to the appropriate organization in cases of violation of regulations, norms, seasons and other requirements in the area of protection and exploitation of animals in accordance with the system that has been established.

Rules and instructions of state organs specially empowered to regulate protection and exploitation of animals that accord with rights of these organs as set by USSR and KaSSR law must be observed by all ministries, state committees and authorities, industries, agencies, organizations and likewise by citizens.

State organs specially empowered in regulation of the protection and exploitation of animals may, in accordance with USSR and KaSSR law, be granted other rights to prevent and act against violation.

/Article Seventy: Agency Control over Protection and Exploitation of Animals/

Agency control over protection and exploitation of animals will be exercised by industries, agencies and organizations using animals and associated organs. Ministries, state committees and authorities must take USSR and KaSSR laws and rules and instructions sanctioned by state organs specially empowered to regulate the protection and exploitation of animals as guidance when carrying out agency control.

/Part Six, Settlement of Disputes on Questions of Animal Exploitation, Section 22, Responsibility for Violation of Animal Protection and Exploitation Laws

/Article Seventy-one: Principles of Resolving Litigations on the Exploitation of Animal Property/

Litigation concerning questions of animal property between places of trade, administrations, organizations and citizens will be resolved according to the principles made known by the USSR and the Kazakh SSR.

Article Seventy-two: Illegality of Acts Violating the Principle of State Ownership of Animals/

Arbitrary surrender of rights to exploit animals to others or direct or indirect violation of the principle of state ownership of animals and other acts will be considered illegal.

/Article Seventy-three: Responsibility for Violation of Laws on the Protection and Exploitation of Animals/

Persons committing acts mentioned in Article Seventy-two of this law, that is:

Arbitrary exploitation of animals;

Violation of hunting and fishing rules and other forms of animal exploitation;

Arbitrary transport, acclimatization and interbreeding of animals;

Harm of animals through violation of rules for the use of plant protection devices, substances promoting their growth, mineral fertilizers and other preparations;

Violation of rules on the export and import of animal specimens and zoological collections and those who are guilty of these violations.

They will be subject to criminal, administrative and other responsibility in accordance with USSR and KaSSR law.

Other violations of laws on protection and exploitation of animals may, according to the USSR Law "On Protection and Exploitation of Animals," be subject to responsibility in accordance with USSR and KaSSR laws.

/Article Seventy-four: Compensation for Damages Caused by Violation of Laws on Protection and Exploitation of Animals/

Damages caused animals by industries, agencies, organizations and likewise citizens through violation of laws on protection and exploitation of animals must be compensated in amounts set by USSR and KaSSR law and according to the system set by them.

If industries, agencies and organizations are forced to compensate for damages caused by their guilty officers they may require material compensation from these individuals in accordance with the established system.

/Article Seventy-five: System for Disposing of Animals Illegally Captured and Products Made from Them/

Animals captured illegally and products made from them will be disposed of in accordance with the system set by USSR and KaSSR laws.

In cases where it is not possible to dispose of animals captured illegally and products made from them their values will be recovered in accordance with prices set by USSR and KaSSR laws.

/Part Seven: International Agreements, Section 24, International Agreements

Article Seventy-six: International Agreements/

If regulations are set differently from Soviet laws on protection and exploitation of animals in international agreements of the USSR then regulations contained in the international agreements are to obtain.

If regulations are set differently than is foreseen in KaSSR laws concerning protection and exploitation of animals in international agreements made by the KaSSR these agreements will obtain with respect to Kazakh laws for the protection and exploitation of animals.

S. Imashev, chairman of the Presidium KaSSR Supreme Soviet
Kh. Demesinov, secretary of the Presidium of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet
Alma-Ata, Government House
12 Jun 1981

Resolution of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet on Putting the KaSSR Law "On Protection and Exploitation of Animals" into Force:

The Supreme Soviet of the KaSSR resolves in connection with approval of the KaSSR Law "On Protection and Exploitation of Animals:

1. The KaSSR Law "On Protection and Exploitation of Animals" will go into force from 1 Aug 1981.
2. The KaSSR Law "On Protection and Exploitation of Animals" will determine after it goes into force or after 1 Aug 1981.

Legal issues and rights and obligations in connection with these legal issues will be regulated according to the USSR Law "On Protection and Exploitation of Animals" until this KaSSR Law "On Protection and Exploitation of Animals" goes into effect.

3. The Presidium of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet will be entrusted with the task of reconciling KaSSR laws with the KaSSR Law "On Protection and Exploitation of Animals."

4. Resolutions of the KaSSR Council of Ministers and KaSSR Government must be brought into accord with the KaSSR Law "On Protection and Exploitation of Animals."

S. Imashev, chairman of the Presidium of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet
Kh. Demesinov, secretary of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet
Alma-Ata, Government House
12 Jun 1981

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CSO: 1810/622

REGIONAL

SCHOOL DROPOUT RATE INCREASING IN ESTONIA

Tallinn RAHVA HÄRL in Estonian 8 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Asta Aru, deputy director of the Ministry of Education School Board:
"Secondary Education Considered an Obligation"]

"Every citizen of the Estonian SSR has a right to education. The state guarantees youth a free education in any field of study, a universal compulsory secondary education to all..." Thus states Par. 43 of the Constitution of the Estonian SSR.

The educational system of our republic can claim unqualified success in reaching the ultimate goal of a universal compulsory secondary education guaranteed to all.

Toward the end of the 10th Five-Year Plan, the network of general educational institutions of the Estonian SSR included 183 secondary day schools, 236 eight grade and 72 elementary schools, 48 evening and secondary correspondence schools, 3 schools for children with health problems, located in wooded areas, and 43 various other schools.

The number of secondary schools has recently increased considerably. Secondary schools now have an important role within the educational system, in general, and in the ultimate goal of compulsory secondary education. During the past school year, 77.5 percent of the total school population of our republic attended secondary schools, which have excellent physical facilities and highly qualified teaching staff. In 1980, 97.4 percent of graduates of the 8th grade continued their studies at secondary schools.

Academic proficiency during the past four years has remained constant at 98.6 percent. Achievement levels of the past school year show a marked improvement over the previous year. The number of repeaters decreased by 0.4 percent; Hiiumaa, Kingisepa, Jogeve, and Tartu districts reported remarkable progress in this respect.

The dropout rate has caused considerable concern for a number of years; at 1.4 percent it has far exceeded all-union totals, which were indexed at 0.9 percent for 1979/80.

Based on statistics for the 1979/80 school year, the dropout rate should be adjusted significantly downward. During the period of Sept. 1, 1979 to Aug. 31, 1980, students left general day schools for the following reasons: 1084 students continued their studies at night schools or secondary vocational schools; 210 students entered technical secondary schools, and 126 transferred to trade schools. Of the

739 students, who reportedly left school for "other reasons," and were consequently dropped from class rolls, 225 had extended illnesses, and 352 students entered the job market.

The need for basic changes in the procedures planned to remedy problems in compulsory secondary education, beginning with the new school year, unquestionably reflects both the basic deficiencies of existing educational trends, and the failure of the teaching staff to keep students at school. Parents are expected to assume a major responsibility and play a vital role in advising youth against hasty decisions to leave school.

It deserves mention, that schools with Russian language instruction have had greater success in solving this problem. The dropout rate is much higher in schools with Estonian language instruction. During the 1979/80 school year, the dropout rate was extremely high in Tartu, Paide, Põlva, Haapsalu, and Jõgeva districts, and in the city of Pärnu. During the same school year, the cities of Narva, Kohtla-Järve, and Sillamägi, and the district of Harju met with exceptional success in keeping their students at school.

School administrators as well as parents should be discouraged from hastily dropping from school registers students with long illnesses, or students assigned to special schools for health reasons. To best suit the particular illnesses of these children, they will either be assigned to special schools, or receive individual instruction at home. Study plans for individual home instruction are in existence today, and have been published in the Ministry of Education "Decrees and Directives" No. 4(94), dated 1981. Thus, parents are no longer required to obtain medical certificates for excused absences during illness. Neither are such certificates any longer valid.

During the past school year, educational organizations and schools launched a concerted effort to analyze the reasons for the alarming dropout rate, and to seek measures to remedy the situation. These efforts resulted in a 0.2 percent decrease in the dropout rate during the school year. However, again in 1980/81, many students left school short of an eight-grade education, especially in Valga, Rapla, and Harju districts, and in the city of Tartu. Secondary schools in Harju and Viljandi districts, and several high schools in Tallinn and Tartu, reported a relatively large number of dropouts. School populations in Narva and Sillamägi, and in Hiiumaa remained relatively constant.

Preliminary results of early 1980/81 dropout surveys were discussed at the recent Ministry of Education Council meeting. A number of immediate remedies were adopted to halt the exodus from schools during the year ahead.

City and regional commissions of the affairs of minors have been instructed to conscientiously weigh each and every case, before granting permission to schools for the transfer of students to night schools or to the workplace.

A number of village soviets and housing authorities have, at times, failed to follow instructions to account for the number of school-age children. These authorities need to enforce the regulations governing controls over compulsory school age populations. There is much room for improvement in coordinating the activities of

the authorities sharing a common goal.

To improve the quality and effectiveness of universal compulsory secondary education, we must build better relationships between the educational system, the schools, and society at large. Only a concerted effort will lead toward the goal of developing in every student a measure of civic pride, and a clear understanding that secondary education is an obligation, rather than merely a right guaranteed to every citizen.

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CSO: 1815/9

REGIONAL

FIVE-DAY SCHOOL WEEK FOR 6-YEAR OLDS VIEWED FAVORABLY IN ESTONIA

Tallinn RAHVA HAAL in Estonian 28 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Lilian Kivi, head of the Department of Primary Education at the Educational Research Institute of the Estonian SSR: "Five-Day School Week Begins for 6-Year Olds"]

[Text] Preparations are under way in our republic for a transition toward bringing 6-year olds into the classroom. Since the introduction of children to formal education at an earlier age is considered a major innovation, guidance by the 26th CPSU Congress was eagerly awaited. The direction and goals of economic and social development in the USSR for 1981-1985 and beyond, to 1990, demand of us a gradual transition toward the teaching of 6-year olds at preparatory grades within our schools.

To implement the directives by the USSR Ministry of Education, our republic launched, in 1972, an active program to study ways and means of teaching 6-year olds in the classroom. This task was carried out primarily by the Department of Primary Education of the Educational Research Institute of the Estonian SSR. The problems addressed were many: Is every normally developed 6-year old capable of classroom study? Which changes must be introduced in the school to adequately meet the particular needs of 6-year olds? To what an extent could standard first grade instructional materials be adopted in the teaching of 6-year olds? What are the teaching methods best suited to educate 6-year olds?

As decreed by the Council of Ministers of the Estonian SSR, classes for 6-year olds began in 1972/73 at four schools of our republic. At these experimental classrooms the work pattern differed significantly from the traditional. Class periods did not exceed 25-35 minutes, and alternated with walks and periods of play. The daily plan included several meals as well, and children did not leave school before 5 or 6 PM, when their parents could pick them up after work. Thus, in the beginning, 6-year olds were assigned to a program more suited to kindergarten. Assigned grades and homework were absent. Periods of play and playthings were of primary importance. Many of the playthings were made by the children themselves, as each day an hour or two were set aside for drawing, modeling, and constructing. Physical education, music and dance classes were scheduled several times a week. Periods of music and play were always a part of study sessions. Despite these diversions, considerable time was spent daily to explore nature and observe the environment, and to gain basic knowledge in reading and mathematics. This type of study/play program served as preparation for the more formal curriculum of the school year. Planners of the experiment adopted a part of first grade materials in designing the curriculum for

6-year olds. The absence of numerical grades and homework did not have a negative effect; rather, children owed their progress, in part, to educational games and frequent play sessions, and the constant positive reinforcement by teachers. Since new knowledge was absorbed with considerable ease, at year's end even greater progress seemed possible. However, the learning of certain skills and tasks occasionally proved excessively demanding of 6-year olds. The experimental study program was consequently revised, and problem tasks such as penmanship, were eliminated. A certain level of physical maturity is basic to the child's ability of master writing tasks. To date, only printed letters are taught to 6-year olds in experimental classrooms. This is only one example of the conscious effort to eliminate age-specific problems in curriculum design. As an encouraging result of early education, there has been a decreased workload at higher grades. Thus we have demonstrated that every normal 6-year old is educable in the classroom. The experiment has taught us even more. It has become evident, that any school admitting children at age 7, is organizationally unsuited to programs for 6-year olds. The younger children are ill prepared to productively organize their free afternoon hours at school, while parents work. Neither are they able to return home alone during rush hours. For these children, the school day must correspond to their parents workday. Several meals and afternoon naps must be scheduled within their long school days. Study periods must be shorter for 6-year olds; also, a few hours of study must alternate with periods of play. Each day, the children must spend several hours in fresh air. To help 6-year olds make reasonable progress in the classroom, a certain physical environment is required: (a) either separate study and play rooms, or a single room outfitted with easily movable lightweight furniture; (b) a good supply of toys; (c) playgrounds; (d) sufficient quantities of instructional materials suitable to the specific needs of the very young.

The experiment was well under way by 1978; however, the program needed testing on a larger scale to avoid an incomplete evaluation based on only four classes of a total of 120 children. During the 1978/79 school year, the government of our republic decreed that experimental classes be opened in practically every district and town. These classes totaled 37. Successful past programs were used as models in planning the activities and study programs.

Studies conducted in 1978/79 by the Tallinn Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology, and Hygiene, have shown that classes for 6-year olds contribute favorably to the development of children, and support the view that these classes can be successfully organized throughout the republic. Children in the experimental school program had fewer illnesses than children at various preschool centers. Six-year olds had fewer adjustment problems, and showed greater stress tolerance than first graders at age seven. Medical specialists concluded that shorter school days, longer breaks for outdoor activities, smaller classes (25-30 students), and daily naps accounted for easier adjustment of these children. Also, since the program encourages creativity and self-expression through play, life at school does not differ too much from pre-school years. The constant motivation and positive reinforcement by teachers helps children develop a positive healthy attitude toward achievement in the classroom. The absence of grades eliminates embarrassment and feelings of inferiority in the children disadvantaged by a lack of pre-school preparation and training. The 5-day school week for 6-year olds also encourages the greater role of the family in child development. Of the two days of rest granted the worker, Saturdays are usually spent for housekeeping tasks and family activities.

Since children do not attend school on Saturdays, they are free to join parents in these activities. Thus the role of the family in the moral and work-oriented upbringing of children is increasingly important.

Directives by the 26th CPSU Congress gave momentum to the preparations for formal education of 6-year olds. The primary education cycle, which begins with classes for 6-year olds, will now last 4 years. For 6-year olds, there will be 20 35-minute classes (i.e., four classes each day); for students in grades I-III, there will be 20 45-minute classes instead of the previous 24. Beginning with this school year, 43 classes for 6-year olds will operate throughout the republic. On an experimental basis, groups of 6-year olds in the 126 kindergartens in Tallinn, four kindergartens in Pärnu, and two kindergartens in Saku, will be transferred to standardized study programs for 6-year olds. In the future, 6-year olds at every kindergarten will be taught under standardized programs, such as are already adopted throughout Hilumaa and Kingisepa districts. The general rule requires that 6-year olds, who do not attend kindergarten, will enter classes at school; 6-year olds in kindergarten will be introduced to the special programs within their environment. In some communities, the small number of children dictates the need for organizing both kindergarten and school children into one group, to be taught either at school or in kindergarten. At regular schools, a minimum of 25 6-year olds per class is the general norm; at rural schools, which lack parallel grades I-III, the norm is 15 students per class.

What do we expect of parents? We expect that parents help their sons and daughters to get used to the thought that their long journey through education will begin a year sooner. The study/play program at school will certainly be more enjoyable to those 6-year olds who are mentally prepared and anxious to enter the classroom.

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CSO: 1815/6

REGIONAL

OVERVIEW OF UZBEK REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by G. Dimov, fellow-correspondent of IZVESTIYA: "The Uzbek SSR"]

[Text] The appearance of Uzbekistan is changing before one's eyes. Amidst the unsurveyed fields of the transformed Hungry Steppe, side by side with dozens of contemporary sovkhos farmsteads, towns have grown up--Yangiyer, Gagarin, Pakhtakor, Ul'yanovo. In the Karshinskaya Steppes, towns have appeared: Mubarek--capital of the gas-processing workers of the Southern Kizil-Kum, Kasan--center of cattle-breeders and cotton-growers, Talimardzhan--the town of irrigators. All together during the past five years 27 new towns, 19 rural rayons, and 30 new workers' settlements have been developed in the republic.

In these and other small towns, urban-type settlements and rayon centers, 290 enterprises and shops, turning out production valued at more than 300 million rubles per year, have been put into operation during the past five-year plan.

"For the further all-round development of the national economy of the republic and the improvement of the utilization of natural and labor resources, the distribution of productive forces in small and medium-size towns, urban-type settlements, and centers of agricultural regions acquires increasingly great significance," it is stated in a decree adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR.

In the new towns and workers' settlements enterprises of heavy industry and their branches will be created. Thus, in the youngest town of Sovetabad a branch of a steel plant and a plant for reinforced concrete products is springing up. In Pakhtakor--branches of the Uzbeksel'mash (Uzbek Agricultural Machinery Plant), in Takhiatash--branches of the association Sredazelektroapparat (Central Asian Association for Electric Apparatus Production) and a plant for secondary raw materials.

8970

CSO: 1800/865

REGIONAL

REVIEW OF BOOK ON RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN UZBEKISTAN

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 4 Aug 81 p 4

[Article by K. Yashen, academician, hero of socialist labor, national writer of Uzbekistan, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Kh. Pulatov, doctor of philosophical sciences, professor, honored scientist of the Uzbek SSR: "The Language of Friendship and Brotherhood"]

[Text] In the Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Party Congress, L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, especially underscored the necessity of working out the fundamental theoretical problems on the investigation of which the efforts of Soviet social scientists must be concentrated and, above all, on the comprehensive understanding of new phenomena in the life of society. To the sphere of these current problems belongs the profound study of the growing necessity for the peoples of all continents and mainly the nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union to study the Russian language. In this context, the book "The Russian Language--A Great and Powerful Means of Communication for the Soviet People" is of obvious interest.*

The author of the book, the well-known scholar, doctor of philosophical sciences, professor, honored scientist of Uzbekistan, minister of education of the Uzbek SSR, Said Shermukhamedov, convincingly and clearly lays bare the proposition that to the extent of the transition of our society to a new phase the influence of the Russian language on public life becomes increasingly distinct. The scientific-technical revolution, economic and social progress, the development of socialist democracy, the development and growing intimacy of the socialist nations confront society with new tasks, the solution of which is possible only on the basis of all achievements of culture through the Russian language as the means of communication--which determines the growth of the social function of the Russian language in public life, in the contemporary world social process.

Examining the problem of the growth of the social function of the Russian language in the period of developed socialism, the author shows on the basis of convincing

* S. Shermukhamedov, "Russkiy yazyk--velikoye i mogucheye sredstvo obshcheniya sovetskogo naroda" [The Russian Language--A Great and Powerful Means of Inter-course of the Soviet People], Moscow, izd-vo "Prosveshcheniye", 1980.

examples that the Russian language plays the leading role in the integration of the values of society, in the creation of socialist inter-personal bonds, in the formation and development of the socialist mode of life. In the opinion of S. Shermukhamedov, social life itself, the practice of our time insistently demand a scientific analysis of the place of the Russian language in the system of social bonds, of the essence of its role in the formation of the new man, in the all-round development of his abilities.

But of particular interest is the author's research on the evolution of the linguistic life of mankind, the determination of the basic stages in the origin and development of the Russian language.

Valuable in the book is the author's profound study of the place of the Russian language in the general culture of mankind, in the world system of national languages. The analysis of the appraising attitude towards the Russian language on the part of the best spirits of world culture and the confirmation of their thoughts in the practice of contemporary social progress gives the author the possibility to reveal this unique phenomenon in social life that has absorbed everything valuable attained by the civilizations, bearing in mind its richness and enormous expressiveness and flexibility.

The book traces the profound changes that have taken place in the material, social, political and spiritual life of the Soviet peoples after the Great October Socialist Revolution under the guidance of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; how these changes were reflected in the Russian and other languages; thanks to what objective factors the Russian language went beyond the limits of a national language and turned into a language of international intercourse of the Soviet people. How and why the craving for the Russian language in the countries of the socialist commonwealth acquires the force of a social factor and its authority as a world language is growing more and more.

The enormous factual material about the flourishing of the national cultures of the socialist nations, about the increasing closeness and mutual enrichment of languages--the carriers of these cultures, about the equality of rights in the linguistic life of the peoples of the USSR, about the growth in the aspiration of the non-Russian nations and nationalities of the USSR toward the great Russian language, about the ways and methods of satisfying it, etc., is set forth at a high theoretical level.

The feeling of the new, the depth of analysis, the seriousness of the generalizations, the ability to use practical facts, the concrete connection with life, truthfulness, party spirit, the effectiveness and usefulness of the recommendations aimed at the solution of program tasks--there is the key of the author's success.

The book is prefaced with a foreword by comrade Sh. R. Rashidov, who writes that the book by S. Shermukhamedov "teaches to love the Russian language, to respect it, fosters a feeling of pride and responsibility among the Soviet people for the purity, richness and integrity of the Russian language."

If the meaning and significance of any scientific work is determined by its contribution to the general progressive development of knowledge, by the extent and character of its influence on the consolidation of socialist social relations and their development into communist ones, then one can emphatically conclude that the work of S. Shermukhamedov reached this goal on the scientific and ideological level.

8970

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REGIONAL

DEVELOPMENT OF DZHAMBUL-ZHANGATAS COMPLEX DETAILED

Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 6, Jun 81 pp 71-79

[Article by O. Smaghulov: "Karatau Resources, a Fountain of Riches"]

[Excerpts] Mountains extend on both sides of the asphalt highway linking Dzhambul and Zhangatas. On one side are dense mountains covered with ice and snow. They are the famous Karatau mountains. The mountains on the other side are not so high. They blend into the ground.

Massive phosphorous deposits were discovered in the Karatau area in the middle 1930s. First to discover these riches was the geologist Ivan Il'ich Maskara of Leningrad University. Maskara entered a mining institute at a young age and sought to find subterranean riches. To achieve his goal he began to study at the Leningrad Mining Institute, first as a correspondence student, later in the university's geology department. The Kazakhstan Geological Territorial Administration was founded in 1930. Maskara went to work at the administration. In this capacity he devoted nine years of his life to researching the geological structure of the Karatau Mountains. His work was excellent and in May, 1936 he discovered phosphorous deposits in the Karatau area. Subsequently a number of geological expeditions were organized to investigate the deposits of the area and exactly define phosphorous reserves. In charge of these expeditions were experienced geologists, thoroughly familiar with movements below the earth's surface and mountain layers. The results of the very carefully carried out researches were noteworthy. Between 1937 and 1975 thick phosphorous deposit layers 120 kilometers long were discovered. Proven reserves were initially set at 2.6 billion tons. Subsequent investigations altered this figure substantially. Modern investigations have led to the scientific conclusion that many billions of tons of phosphorous deposits are in the Karatau basin. Most of the deposits are accumulated in the Zhangatas, Kokzhon, Aksay, Akzhar and Ushtas areas.

There is a great amount of phosphorous beneath the Karatau. There is no area of life that does not use the phosphorous taken from there. For this reason the miners that remove millions of tons of phosphorous from the Karatau deposits call it "fertile jewels." There is nothing equivalent to the Karatau deposits in the rest of the world in terms of magnitude and quality.

The CP and the Soviet regime have considered mastery of the Karatau phosphorous deposits as something of special importance for the rapid development of the general quality of the socialist economy and highly efficient exploitation of the material resources of the nation. The reason is that the chemical industry produces tens of products from Karatau phosphorite. Products necessary for industry, agriculture

and life are obtained from the yellow phosphorous produced from the ores. Mineral fertilizers, washing compounds and even tooth paste are manufactured, for example, from yellow phosphorous. Thus Karatau miners speak of "phosphorous, the basis for life."

Whereas the name Karatau was once known only as a geographical term Karatau now has a world-wide reputation as the world's richest source of unexampled phosphorous.

Only during the years of the Soviet regime have the riches of our vast nation become a benefit for the workers. One manifestation of the concern of the regime in this area is the rapid development of the Karatau. The party and the government, concerned with the interests of the people, saw to the foundation of the Karatau Chemical Combine under the difficult conditions of the Great Patriotic War. The CPSU CC and the USSR Soviet of People's Commissar sanctioned the resolution "On Construction of a Karatau Mining-Chemical Combine" on 17 Nov, 1941. Based upon this decision the largest phosphorous industry began to develop in our republic.

The entire nation took an active part in the development of the Karatau basin. Mines, railways, motor highways and settlements were built out of nothing in the area. Soviet industry provided much equipment needed to process ores. Experienced specialized workers, engineers and technicians came to the combine. They introduced advanced technology into production and trained Kazakh friends in all the facets of a chemical industry.

The wonderful benefits obtained from Karatau began to spread throughout the nation. Let us give a few examples. The Karatau Mining-Chemical Combine delivered its first phosphorous ore from its Sholaktau mines in Dec, 1946. That year the combine produced some 4,000 tons. Thirty years later, in 1975, the combine produced 8,000,000 tons. It took the United States 60 years to reach such levels. The advances of the Karatau combine show clearly the degree of superiority of socialist over capitalist industry.

The largest phosphorous industry in the Soviet Union is developing rapidly in the Karatau region. Large mines have been established in recent years. A new unified phosphorous industry has been established in Chimkent and Dzhambul cities. The Chimkent and Dzhambul phosphorous factories are the largest enterprises in the Soviet phosphorous industry. Production of phosphorous ore in them through thermo-electrical technology represents the first use of this method in the world. The Dzhambul Sulphur-Phosphate and Zhanga-Dzhambul Phosphorous Factories satisfy national needs with their high quality products.

"One of the peculiarities of the 1970s," said Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, first secretary of the CC CPSU in his report to the 26th Congress of the CPSU, "are the great changes in the localization of production forces. Territorial-production complexes are being formed in various European parts of the RSFSR, in the Urals, in Siberia, the Far East, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan in accordance with decisions of the 25th Congress of the CPSU...The Karatau-Dzhambul...Territorial-Production Complex will play a positive role in...the economy of the Asian portion of the Soviet Union."

The Karatau-Dzhambul Territorial-Production Complex is developing in various ways. Labor competition is being promoted broadly under the fiery slogans "The workers guarantee quality for the five year-plan" and "May the collective achieve high labor productivity from the high quality work of each individual worker." This

competition mobilizes the efforts of miners, construction and transportation workers and inspires them to labor victories.

Oblast party, soviet and economic organizations are devoting special effort to fortifying the complex with cadres. As a result of the energetic and purposeful work of party organizations some 5,000 workers came for chemical industry construction and production in just the 10th Five-Year Plan alone. And nearly a thousand workers' families and mining specialists took up residence in Karatau and Zhangatas cities.

The effective organizational and mass political work of party organizations has thus led to good results. Some 37 large scale industries and plants were put into operation from scratch in the oblast. In the end millions of rubles of complex expenditures were mastered. This year the first unit of the Zhanga-Dzhambul Factory was put into operation. This was, of itself, a major labor victory.

A 360,000 ton capacity sulfuric acid complex has been put into use at the Dzhabul Sulfur-Phosphate Factory and new capacity for the production and preparation of phosphorite ore and the production of silicon products at the Karatau Production Union. New capacities have been brought into being at the "Molodezhnyy" Mine. The Karatau Enrichment Factory has been partially reequipped. A livestock nutritional products plant, a repair-mechanical factory and other projects have been put into use at the Dzhabul 'Chemical Production' Production Union.

Many measures have been carried out at complex industries to mechanize and automatize production processes and introduce new production technology. The economic benefits of these changes have reached 17 million rubles. Thus, as a result of the installation of new capacities and technical reconstruction of factories now operating phosphorite production, production of commercial phosphorite ore and production of yellow phosphorous grew considerably within the complex during the 10th Five-Year Plan compared to the 9th. Industries making up the complex produced products worth large amounts of rubles. In some cases products were produced in amounts exceeding plans.

The Karatau-Dzhambul Territorial-Production Complex completely covers Dzhabul Oblast with its more than a million inhabitants. Energy, machinery construction, metalworking, light and food industries have developed further in the oblast, alongside the chemical industry. Production of electrical energy and products produced via machine construction and metalworking grew by half in 1980 as compared to 1975. During the last five years more than 50 million rubles of consumer goods were produced above plans. At the same time the amount of high quality products grew seven-fold as a result of work carried out broadly in improving product quality and more than 100 varieties of products were awarded state quality seals. Likewise approximately one million square meters of residential housing, many schools, pre-school institutions attached to schools, hospital and cultural-domestic projects were constructed. The miners' settlements, in particular the cities of Karatau and Zhangatas, have become more beautiful and grander.

The future of the Karatau basin, one of the key centers for phosphorous production in the Soviet Union, is great. The quality of phosphorite ore there is high, mining-geological conditions are good and technical-economic indexes for ore

production are rather superior in comparison to those of other mines. These facts call for pursuing more active development of the Karatau-Dzhamaul complex to completely meet Soviet needs and, within them, those of our and the Central Asian republics for mineral fertilizers, yellow phosphorous, phosphoric salts and nutritional phosphates. Thus tasks in the area of installation of new capacities in the Karatau basin to produce phosphorites, yellow phosphorous and mineral fertilizers were set forth in the decisions of the 26th party congress. In accordance with these goals yearly rates of production for these products will reach 15-20 million tons in the future. The Karatau basin will supply, in the not so distant future, half of our national needs for high quality phosphorite products. Thus new capacities for the production of phosphorite ores in quantity have been installed at the Kokzhon and Koksus Mines. The task has been advanced of quicker completion of the construction for shafts for subterranean ore mining in the Aqsay and Zhargatas Mines. A yearly production total for production of phosphorite ore in the Karatau basin of 13 million tons has been set for the 11th Five-Year Plan and a figure of 40.2 million cubic meters of mine clearance.

One of the most important goals is putting ore crushing, selecting and refining factories into operation. It is extremely important that organizations planning, executing and equipping such factories carefully carry out their own tasks. This will have an impact upon full and more profitable exploitation of material and labor resources and raising quality and productivity.

But this is not to say that there are no deficiencies in the planning, economic mechanism and administrative system of the Karatau-Dzhambul Complex. Deficiencies exist that have a negative influence upon enhancing the production rhythm of the work further, raising labor productivity, improving product quality and increasing the professional skills of cadres. L.S. Dyadechko, manager of our Dzhambul Chemical System Trust, and delegate to the 26th Congress of the CPSU has carried out 50 million rubles of construction and installation work a year by profitably exploiting his internal resources. This should be a goal for us. Union Phosphorous, the all-union production union that controls our industry has suggested construction plans of 60 million rubles in 1979, 36 million in 1980 and 47 million in 1981. Unevenness in respect to these plans resulted in great losses for the trust.

And there is another problem. Nearly 5 million rubles have been allotted for the restoration of areas mined at the Kokzhon Mines and the turning of the restored lands into fields fit for agricultural use. In fact there has been no agreement whatever on the use of these funds. The reason is that the land of the area is hilly, stony and without much water. How then will the problem find reflection in plans?

The phosphorous production industry of the complex is completely new. Various pieces of equipment and the latest achievements of production technology and national scientific progress are found there. Responsible organizations have failed to give proper attention to the refinement of this new equipment and raising productivity and capacity. Tools manufactured by the Leningrad Conduit Design Institute are used at the Dzhambul Sulfur-Phosphate Factory, for example. These tools cannot fulfill technological processes without failure. As a result some 40,000 rubles worth of products are lost each year.

The latest scientific and technological achievements are being introduced into basin production. Production television is being employed at the Zhargatas Production

Union. In connection with this two-way connections with cuts distant from management units and excavators operating within them are being improved. This is playing its role in achieving the closest possible management of production, in reducing idleness of technical equipment and in raising productivity. Scientists of the Kazakh Polytechnical Institute have assisted the mines in introducing production television. BelAz vehicles of 75 ton capacity work in the mines. The rubber tires of these vehicles often break down. For this reason powerful machines remain idle. However, equipment organizations have done nothing to solve this problem.

Complex construction organizations often set about a project eagerly, only to abandon it later. Construction of a phosphorous factory was eagerly taken in hand in Karatau City in 1964. In 1977, however, after an expenditure on construction worth 45.2 million rubles, work was stopped on the project. Since then it has remained totally forgotten. After the Karatau Chemical System had built 18 kilometers of a 74 kilometer long water conduit it halted construction and abandoned the project.

There are many deficiencies in the work of suppliers. The Karaganda Metallurgical Combine has been unable to supply the Dzhambul Chemical Production Union with the needed coke on time. This has resulted in halted production at several industries. On the other hand, Kemorovo and the Kuzbass supplied coke on schedule in accordance with plans. Production loss for collective production has resulted from such slowness and idleness of suppliers.

At present special attention is being devoted to close interconnection of industrial and economic-domestic construction. But this problem has still not been resolved in terms of the whole complex. Whereas plans for the construction of industrial capacity were fulfilled in Dzhambul Oblast deficiencies were allowed to arise in dwelling unit and civic construction. Of 83 million rubles allotted for social-domestic construction, for example, 40 million rubles for the construction of dwelling units, schools and childrens institutions were not used. In just the main Karatau Chemical System 206,000 square meters of dwelling units less than planned were constructed during the last five-year plan. The oblast party organization was the subject of severe but just criticism on account of such deficiencies.

At present socialist competition to fulfill the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the 15th Congress of the Kazakhstan CP is being widely promoted by miners of the Karatau-Dzhambul Production Complex. Special attention is being paid to the rapid development of the phosphorous industry and the profitable exploitation of inner resources. Thus planning, supply and executive organizations of the republic must carefully solve the complicated problem of developing a great chemical industry in northern Kazakhstan.

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REGIONAL

BRIEFS

LOCAL GEORGIAN SOVIETS--[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 July has a 1000-word front-page editorial on the necessity of local soviets' utilizing their constitutional powers more effectively. The GCP CC is constantly implementing measures to enhance the soviets' role and authority in coordination and control work. Reference is made to an "experience sharing" of officers of several local soviets in Tsinandali (Telavi Rayon) and effective efforts in other localities. All too frequently, however, the soviets are falling down on the job with respect to overseeing municipal and consumer services, law enforcement, and especially social-cultural measures in rural areas.

VIOLATIONS OF LAW ON SOVIET DEPUTIES--[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 30 July has a 1000-word front-page editorial which spells out the provisions of Article 32 of the Law on the Status of Deputies, which stipulates that a soviet deputy must not be fired or punitively demoted by an administration without the consent of the appropriate soviet body. The motive behind the measure is to safeguard the authority [avtoritet] and immunity of the people's elected representatives. Some enterprises and organizations have violated the provision; this must not be allowed. The editorial repeats the stipulations several times.

PERSISTENCE OF RELIGION IN GEORGIA--[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 July prints on page 3 a 1600-word article by Candidate of History L. Pruidze, a staff scientist in the Dzhavakhsishvili Institute of History, Archaeology, and Ethnography, concerning the persistence of religious and other associated undesirable practices in Georgia, despite the triumph of 1917 and the GCP CC decree of 24 November 1975. Religion--and the clergy who live off it--has managed to entrench itself in the family by ministering to the needs of life's crucial events: birth, marriage, and death. People need symbols and ritual, and the state's efforts in this regard have failed to match or displace the appeal of church traditions. The author then links this state of affairs with the decline of the family, marriages, and the birth rate. Young people are marrying later or not at all. Population growth is way down in the mountains. Official efforts to encourage new families are inadequate. It used to be that girls were raised and trained for eventual motherhood; this is no longer the case.

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